



UNIT 5: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

DEFINING DEVELOPMENT

Development is a process through which people, a region or country make economic, social or political progress. This may be evidenced by increased wealth, improvements in living conditions, higher educational outcomes and prolonged life expectancies, but can also be seen through free and fair elections (democracy) and equal access to opportunities. Nevertheless, no country in the world can be considered to be 'fully developed' as of yet, thus global development remains a global issue. Even some of the most highly developed countries in the world experience significant issues of economic, gender and racial inequalities.

MEASURING DEVELOPMENT

The complexities of development cannot be understood using one measure alone. Instead, a range of different indicators are used together to draw comparisons and see how living standards vary between countries.

INDIVIDUAL INDICATORS

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth rate • Infant mortality rate • Death rate • Life expectancy | } Show variations in healthcare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rates • Years of schooling | } Show variations in education |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP per capita • GNI per capita | } Show variations in the economy |

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

A composite measure that draws upon multiple factors influencing human development, HDI is widely used globally to draw comparisons between countries. It combines three key indicators – **average years of schooling, GNI per capita** and **life expectancy** – to produce a HDI score.

Based upon a country's score, it can then be classified into **four** different levels of development:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Very high: ≥ 0.800 | UK, USA, Japan, Germany |
| • High: $0.700 - 0.799$ | China, Mexico, Brazil |
| • Medium: $0.550 - 0.699$ | India, Namibia, Morocco |
| • Low: ≤ 0.549 | Ethiopia, Chad, Haiti |



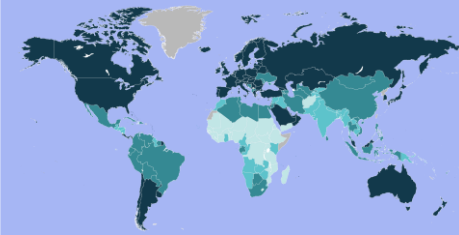
OTHER MEASURES OF DEVELOPMENT

Other measures of development that can give further insight into living standards in a country include:

GINI coefficient: A measure of income inequality. The higher the value, the more unequal the distribution of income is. Some of the most highly developed countries e.g. USA also have high GINI coefficients.

Corruption Perception Index: Perceived corruption in governments and the public sector. Countries are graded from 'highly corrupt' to 'clean' - countries with high corruption will receive less investment into infrastructure.

UNEVEN GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT



World map showing Human Development Index (HDI) scores globally (2019 data).

Key:

- Very high (≥ 0.800)
- High ($0.700 - 0.799$)
- Medium ($0.550 - 0.699$)
- Low (≤ 0.549)

The divide between the developed 'Global North' and the developing/emerging 'Global South' can be attributed to a range of different factors:

- **Political:** colonialism and corruption have led to resource exploitation.
- **Physical:** being landlocked can inhibit trade, and extreme climates may lead to poor agricultural production.
- **Economic:** trade deals often act in the best interests of wealthy countries.

IMPACTS OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT



Food security: as a country develops, agricultural production will intensify to meet the needs of the population. Developed countries are also able to afford to import food items they cannot produce.



Housing: in some developing and emerging countries, a lack of housing supply can result in the formation of informal settlements characterised by poor quality housing and low levels of sanitation.



Education: average years of schooling and literacy rates are directly linked to levels of investment into education. Primary education is now universal, but quality and access to learning beyond this can be limited in developing countries. There are considerable gender inequalities attached to this.



Employment: Many in developing/emerging countries work in the primary and secondary sectors, which pay less and provide less stable employment than jobs in tertiary/quaternary sectors.



Health: There are more people per doctor in developing countries. A lack of access to affordable and quality healthcare can lead to serious illness or death from preventable illnesses.

TOP DOWN VS. BOTTOM UP DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

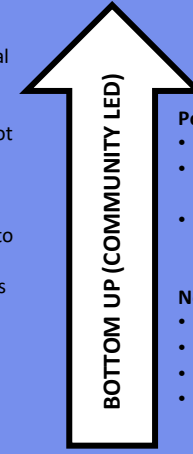


Positives:

- Projects are often large-scale, thus have the potential to benefit a large number of people
- May encourage further FDI into a city/region
- Brings new infrastructure and knowledge that has not previously been utilised by the country

Negatives:

- Country may end up in debt due to borrowed loans to fund top-down projects
- Lack of consultation can mean that end product does not meet the needs of the community
- Environmental damage e.g. HEP dam construction



Positives:

- Use appropriate technology that is accessible to local people
- NGOs leading on these projects consult local people meaning the specific needs of the community are likely to be met
- Low set up costs mean schemes are often quick to get started

Negatives:

- Funding can be unreliable
- Small-scale, often run on a community by community basis
- Unable to positively impact a large number of people
- NGOs may be conflicted in strategy when working together, delaying the project's ability to make a difference

UNEVEN UK DEVELOPMENT

A spatial divide in development can also be witnessed in the UK, known as the '**north-south divide**'. The exact placing of the dividing line is widely disputed by geographers, and many consider it to move over time.



The factors contributing to this are:

Physical: Warmer climate and flatter relief in south allowed agricultural industry to grow.

Resources: Coal mining once a major industry in south Wales and northern England, but resources now exploited.

Politics: Businesses located close to the seat of government (London) had influence over decision making historically.

Infrastructure: London and the south east benefit from the most established transport networks and services, encouraging more growth.



UNIT 5: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT-TANZANIA

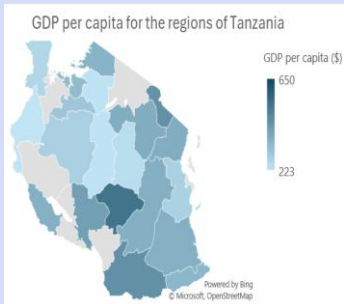
UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA

Despite rapid growth, Tanzania experiences significant amounts of **inequality**.

The wealthiest region is Dar es Salaam (GDP- \$650 per capita, HDI- 0.71) which used to be the capital city. Whilst no longer the capital, it remains the country's main port meaning there is more employment on offer. 90% of people in poverty in Tanzania live in rural areas such as Kigoma, where people rely on agriculture, so development levels are lower (GDP- \$220 per capita, HDI-0.42).

There are many reasons for uneven development between the core and periphery:

- **Colonialism:** German colony until the end of WW1 when it became part of the British Empire until the 1960s. The British focussed development in Dar es Salaam.
- **Physical environment:** Areas further from the coast find it harder to develop.
- **Lack of FDI:** In 1960s adopted socialism to stop leaking money to other countries. Some FDI from China until 1995 it returned to a free market encouraging FDI.



STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT

	ADVANTAGES	LIMITATIONS
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates job opportunities that usually offer better pay/conditions than local employers. • Transnational corporations (TNCs) will often invest into local infrastructure, which initially benefits their companies' functions but offers wider benefits to the community too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay is considerably lower than employees' earnings in TNC home country. • Profits are returned to TNC home country. • Environmental exploitation. • TNC will leave if another country offers more profitable opportunities, so can be risky.
Bilateral aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid is more transparent as it is given directly from one country to another. • Significant sums of money can be invested into large-scale infrastructure projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The debt may have conditions attached to it, which means the recipient country may be influenced by the donor for many years. • Aid may not reach the people most in need if the country is corrupt. • Aid projects are so large that the time taken to implement these may be long.
Multilateral aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If multiple countries are giving money to the World Bank, more funds can be raised. • There is more direct control over how the money is spent, as the World Bank themselves will typically lead on the development projects. 	
Debt relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created to relieve debt burden faced by Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). This allows them to instead spend money on healthcare, education etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all countries are eligible e.g. Somalia. • Country may be subjected to strict economic rules to ensure money is spent effectively.
Fair trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures a better wage for farmers, meaning that they enjoy a higher quality of life. • Eliminates the need for child labour on farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively small-scale strategy, with only 1% of world trade being 'fair' trade.

ECONOMIC CHANGE IN TANZANIA

- Between 2000 and 2006 Tanzania's informal economy grew by 105% which is bad for the economy as informal sector traders pay no taxes.
- 31.1% work in the primary sector, 24.7% in the secondary sector, and 44.2% in the tertiary and quaternary sector.
- The service sector, along with the communications and banking sector are the fastest growing as the country has more of its population in an emerging middle class.
- In 2020 the top 3 export partners were India, the UAE and Switzerland, these accounting for 44% of Tanzania's exports.
- In the decade from 2012 to 2022, Tanzania consistently had a negative balance of trade, with this averaging \$-5.37bn.
- Tanzania's main exports are metal ores (gold), coffee, and tobacco. Whilst its main imports are petrol, tyres, wheat, palm oil, and vehicles.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN TANZANIA

- The population has increased from 21.8 million in 1985 to 61.7 million in 2020.
- The population density has increased from 23 people per km² to 65 people per km² with people moving from the periphery to the urban core.
- The country has a youthful population, with a high birth rate of 36.7 live births per 1000 people.

GEOLOGICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN TANZANIA

- **Foreign policy-** Tanzania has hosted refugees from Mozambique, Burundi, and Rwanda as part of a UN mission. Tanzania's small armed forces of 25,000 regular personnel and 80,000 reservists are mostly used to support UN peacekeeping missions such as in Sudan and Lebanon. It has an economic pact with Uganda and Kenya and is also a member of the Southern African Development Community.
- **Territorial disputes-** There is a dispute with Malawi over who owns lake Nyasa, with Malawi claiming the whole lake and Tanzania looking for half of this. This dispute stems from the fact oil reserves can be found under the lake.
- **Technological improvements-** The government is currently investing in broadband to connect more to the internet, with only 31% of the population having access. In contrast 82% of the population have access to a mobile phone.

IMPACTS OF RAPID GROWTH AND STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE IN TANZANIA

	POSITIVE IMPACTS	NEGATIVE IMPACTS
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy increased from 44 in 1960 to 64 in 2020. • Access to drinking water & sanitation has increased to 62% in 2020. • Improvements in access to education with it now being free to all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some periphery areas not benefited at all. • 49% live below international poverty line still. • Teaching standards are low with high levels of dropout amongst secondary students.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to GDP from \$6.4bn in 1989 to \$63bn in 2020. • Improvements to FDI in country with China supplying the most at \$265 million. • Strong banking, financial, and telecommunications sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still inequality with core regions GDP at \$650 per capita and periphery at \$220 per capita. • Richest 20% accounts for 42% of consumption, whilst poorest 20% consume only 7%.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With electricity being introduced to rural areas (bottom-up projects), deforestation will slow as less wood is needed for fuel. • Improved irrigation using appropriate technologies (bottom-up projects) will reduce the impacts of overgrazing on water, soil, and biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold mining leaks toxins into water courses and scars the landscape. • Deforestation risen from 843ha to 3220ha with increasing population with wood a source of fuel.

Tanzania Railway Project (Top-down)- New 1,100-mile-long electric railway connecting Dar es Salaam to periphery of Tanzania and neighbouring landlocked countries. Funded by Tanzania government, loans, and African Development Bank. Construction led by experts from Turkey. The railway has already created thousands of jobs, will boost regional GDP by 9% within 3 years of completion, and will reduce carbon emissions in the area with the switch from road to rail transport.

Mtumba approach (Bottom-up)- This project aims to build toilets for Tanzanian villagers that prevent faeces and bacteria entering drinking water. The charity (WaterAid) provides training for locals so that they can build their own toilets. All decisions about the type and design of toilet are made by community members and the materials are affordable. 420,000 people have benefited from new toilets so far.